



having the yellow marginal band of the elytra not narrowed at the apex. The large males have four or five teeth beyond the middle of the mandibles (besides the apical furcation); the large triangular tooth at the base of the mandibles is relatively longer, straight on its inner margin (not curved in at its apex), and denticulate. The females are very difficult to distinguish from those of *C. limbatus*; the lines of punctures on the elytra are, however, more distinct. The metasternum is dull in both species; in *C. limbatus* there are numerous shallow horseshoe punctures, which become crowded together at the side next to the epipleura. In *C. cinctus* these punctures are more sharply defined and round, and not confluent, except perhaps a single line next to the epipleura.

In the late Major Parry's Catalogue of Lucanidæ (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1864, p. 22) there is the following note respecting *C. cinctus*:—

“This species is also, according to Mr. Wallace, found in the islands of New Guinea, Ki, and Arou, and must be considered as very questionably distinct from *C. bison*, differing in having the four posterior femora black beneath, and the anterior with a small rufous spot, whereas in *C. bison* the rufous patch exists on all the femora.”

Two examples from Major Parry's collection are now in the British Museum; one of these (from Cape York) is *C. limbatus*, the other (without locality) is a variety of *C. bison*. The statement that *C. cinctus* differs from *C. bison* in having a red spot only on the front femora appears to have arisen from a misunderstanding of Montrouzier's description. He mentions no red spot, but “une tache fauve, doré sur le devant des cuisses antérieures,” which clearly refers to a spot of golden pubescence, usual on the *front* of the femora, and not to a red spot on the back of the femur.

XLIX.—*Descriptions of two new Species of Coptengis (Coleoptera, Erotylidæ).* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

THE British Museum has received two species of the genus *Coptengis* which appear to be undescribed, and for which I propose the names *C. Curtisii* and *C. Melvilli*.

*Coptengis Curtisii.*

Purpureo-cuprascens, nitidissimus, immaculatus; pedibus viridiæneis.

Long. 19–22 millim.

This species is closely allied to *C. Sheppardi*, but is distinguished at once by its totally different colouring (being of